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NEWS	16	MAR 31	CA/CAPLUS and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 05:39:00 ON 03 MAY 2008

=> fil .bio

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 05:39:13 ON 03 MAY 2008

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 05:39:13 ON 03 MAY 2008

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 05:39:13 ON 03 MAY 2008

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=> s ((cutoff(a)index) OR (cut-off(a)index))(5a)(control OR negative)

L1 18 ((CUTOFF(A) INDEX) OR (CUT-OFF(A) INDEX))(5A)(CONTROL OR NEGATIVE)

=> s coi(5a)control OR negative

L2 2605058 COI(5A) CONTROL OR NEGATIVE

=> s ((cutoff(a)index) OR (cut-off(a)index))(3a)coi

L3 15 ((CUTOFF(A) INDEX) OR (CUT-OFF(A) INDEX))(3A) COI

=> s l2 AND l3

L4 3 L2 AND L3

=> s l1 OR l4

L5 20 L1 OR L4

=> dup rem l5

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5

L6 11 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib ed abs l6 1-11

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:268808 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700260165

TITLE: PU.1 is downregulated in a subset of multiple myeloma by the methylation of its-17 kb upstream regulatory region and the promoter.

AUTHOR(S): Okuno, Yutaka [Reprint Author]; Tatetsu, Hiro; Ueno, Shikiko; Hata, Hiroyuki; Yamada, Yasuhiro; Takeya, Motohiro; Lino, Tadafumi; Akashi, Koichi; Tenen, Daniel G.; Mitsuya, Hiroaki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kumamoto Univ, Sch Med, Dept Hematol, Kumamoto 860, Japan

SOURCE: Blood, (NOV 16 2006) Vol. 108, No. 11, Part 1, pp. 976A.

Meeting Info.: 48th Annual Meeting of the American-Society-of-Hematology. Orlando, FL, USA. December 09 -12, 2006. Amer Soc Hematol.

CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)

Conference; (Meeting Poster)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Apr 2007
Last Updated on STN: 25 Apr 2007

ED Entered STN: 25 Apr 2007
Last Updated on STN: 25 Apr 2007

AB It has been reported that disruption of transcription factors critical for hematopoiesis, such as C/EBP α and AML1, is involved in leukemogenesis. PU.1 is a transcription factor important for both myeloid and lymphoid development. We reported that mice in which the levels of PU.1 were 20% of that of wild-type developed acute myeloid leukemia, T cell lymphoma, and a CLL-like disease. These findings strongly suggest that PU.1 has tumor suppressive activity in multiple hematopoietic lineages. Last year, we reported that PU.1 is downregulated in a majority of multiple myeloma cell lines and freshly isolated CD138 positive myeloma cells from certain number of myeloma patients, and that tet-off inducible exogenous expression of PU.1 in PU.1 negative myeloma cell lines induced cell growth arrest and apoptosis. Based on their PU.1 expression levels, we divided the myeloma patients into two groups, namely PU.1 high and PU.1 low-to-negative, (cutoff index of 25th percentile of the PU.1 expression level distribution among all patients). The PU.1 low-to-negative patients had a significantly poorer prognosis than the PU.1 high patients. To elucidate the mechanisms of downregulation of PU.1, we performed sequence and epigenetic analysis of the promoter region and the -17 kb upstream region that is conserved among mammals and important for proper expression of PU.1. There are no mutations in these regions of all five myeloma cell lines. In contrast, the -17 kb upstream region was highly methylated in 3 of 4 PU.1 negative myeloma cell lines, while the promoter region was also methylated to various levels in all five myeloma cell lines including one PU.1 positive cell line. These data suggested that the downregulation of PU.1 in myeloma cell lines might be dependent on the methylation of both regulatory regions of PU.1 gene, especially the -17 kb upstream region. We also evaluated the mechanisms of cell growth arrest and apoptosis of myeloma cell lines induced by PU.1. Among apoptosis-related genes, we identified that TRAIL was upregulated after PU.1 induction. To evaluate the effect of upregulation of TRAIL, we stably introduced siRNA for TRAIL into myeloma cell lines expressing PU.1, and we found that apoptosis of these cells was partially suppressed by siRNA for TRAIL, suggesting that apoptosis of myeloma cells induced by PU.1 might be at least partially due to TRAIL upregulation. We are currently performing DNA microarray analysis to compare the expression levels of genes between before and after PU.1 induction, in order to further elucidate the mechanisms of cell growth arrest and apoptosis.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:543247 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:115733

TITLE: Analysis of correlation between quantitative detection of serum HBeAg and HBsAg by ECLIA and the content of HBV DNA

AUTHOR(S): Shan, Wanshui; Han, Hongxing; Yang, Yan; Lu, Ning; Li, Xiaoyong; Wu, Chi; Wang, Min; Ye, Feidi; Zhou, Xiaolong; Wang, Huosheng; Lu, Jian; Xu, Liumei

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Laboratory, Donghu Hospital of Shenzhen City, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, 518020, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Zhongguo Redai Yixue (2006), 6(2), 213-214

CODEN: ZRYHAR; ISSN: 1009-9727

PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Redai Yixue Zazhishe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

ED Entered STN: 21 May 2007

AB The correlation between quant. detection of serum HBeAg and HBsAg by electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) and the content of HBV DNA was

analyzed and a laboratory indication for clin. diagnosis and treatment was provided. The sera from 500 chronic B hepatitis patients were collected and fluorescence quant. PCR was used for detection of HBV DNA. Then the sera were divided into 9 groups based on HBV DNA levels, and HBeAb, HBeAg, HBsAg were simultaneously detected by ECLIA. The results showed the content of HBeAg (IU/mL) was pos. correlated with the content of HBV DNA (copies/mL) ($r=0.99$). When HBV DNA level in sera was in the range of $5+102/\text{mL}$ – $1.\text{times}.106$ copies/mL, the pos. rate of HBV DNA was higher than that of HBeAg ($P<0.05$); while there was no significant differences between HBV DNA pos. rate and HBeAg pos. rate when HBV DNA $>1+106$ copies/mL ($P>0.05$); when HBV DNA level in sera was in the range of $5+102/\text{mL}$ – $1+106$ copies/mL, the pos. rate of HBeAb was higher, and dropped gradually along with the increase of HBV DNA content; the content of HBsAg (COI, cut off index) showed neg. correlation with the content of HBV DNA (copies/mL) ($r=-0.94$). Quant. detection of HBeAg (IU/mL) by ECLIA can indicate the infection extent in the patients, but sometimes the detection may fail. Neg. HBeAg and pos. HBeAb are also not the reliable indicators for judging the disappearance of infectivity.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005677756 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16364076
 TITLE: Combination hepatitis C virus antigen and antibody immunoassay as a new tool for early diagnosis of infection.
 AUTHOR: Ansaldi F; Bruzzone B; Testino G; Bassetti M; Gasparini R; Crovari P; Icardi G
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Health Sciences, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy.. filippo.ansaldi@unige.it
 SOURCE: Journal of viral hepatitis, (2006 Jan) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 5-10. Journal code: 9435672. ISSN: 1352-0504.
 PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200603
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Dec 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2006
 Entered Medline: 2 Mar 2006
 ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2006
 Entered Medline: 2 Mar 2006
 AB Reduction of the window period of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection represents an important goal in the transfusional and diagnostic setting. A prototype assay designed to simultaneously detect circulating HCV antigen and anti-HCV, has been developed. Aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of this new assay in terms of specificity and sensitivity and to compare its efficacy with commercial assays. To evaluate the specificity of the assay, 400 samples from the general population and 100 'difficult' sera, negative for anti-HCV, were tested. To assess sensitivity, the new test was used on 76 PCR-positive and anti-HCV negative sera, seven natural or commercial seroconversion panels that included 17 RNA-positive and anti-HCV negative sera and 31 anti-HCV positive sera, 20 weak anti-HCV positive sera, 80 viraemic and anti-HCV-positive sera from patients infected with different subtypes and 10 sera from patients with HBV-HCV or HIV-HCV co-infections. Of 500 anti-HCV negative samples, 499 (99.8%) were negative with a cut-off index <0.5 , while one sample was within the grey zone. Of the 93 HCV-RNA positive and anti-HCV negative sera from patients and panels, 85 (91.4%) resulted positive, and one had the cut-off index in the grey zone. The reduction in the diagnostic window period

observed with the new test and HCV-RNA assays were equal, on average, to 24 and 34.4 days respectively. All anti-HCV positive sera were positive. The new assay shows high sensitivity and specificity and could be a useful tool not only in the diagnostic setting, where procedures to reduce the window period, such as antigen or HCV-RNA detection, are not currently recommended, but also in the screening of blood donations, when nucleic acid technologies is not feasible because of costs, organization, emergency and/or logistic difficulties.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005265786 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15909264
TITLE: Antifungal therapy decreases sensitivity of the Aspergillus galactomannan enzyme immunoassay.
AUTHOR: Marr Kieren A; Laverdiere Michel; Gugel Anja; Leisenring Wendy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Washington 98109, USA.. kmarr@fhcrc.org
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 18029 (United States NCI)
U01 AI54736 (United States NIAID)
SOURCE: Clinical infectious diseases : an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America, (2005 Jun 15) Vol. 40, No. 12, pp. 1762-9. Electronic Publication: 2005-05-05.
Journal code: 9203213. E-ISSN: 1537-6591.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, N.I.H., EXTRAMURAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2005
Entered Medline: 18 Sep 2006
ED Entered STN: 24 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2005
Entered Medline: 18 Sep 2006
AB BACKGROUND: Reported sensitivity of the galactomannan enzyme immunoassay as an early diagnostic test for invasive aspergillosis (IA) has been widely variable, ranging from 29% to 100% in earlier clinical studies. METHODS: Studies performed to date have analyzed performance using per-patient calculations, limiting their ability to measure the impact of clinical variables that change over time, such as receipt of preventive antifungal therapy. In our study, performance of the test was calculated in per-patient and per-test analyses in a large cohort of patients at high risk for IA from 2 North American centers. A total of 272 serum samples obtained from 46 patients with IA and 3005 serum samples obtained from 269 control patients were analyzed using multiple index cutoff values to define positivity. RESULTS: Per-patient calculations yielded sensitivities of 43% and 70% using index cutoff values of 1.5 and 0.5, respectively; specificity decreased from 93% with use of the 1.5 index cutoff to 70% with use of the 0.5 index cutoff. Per-test calculations yielded sensitivities of 31% and 59% and specificities of 99% and 92% using index cutoff values of 1.5 and 0.5, respectively. Receipt of mold-active antifungal drugs on the day of testing decreased sensitivity; samples obtained from patients not receiving prophylactic or empirical antifungal drugs yielded a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 92% (with use of an index cutoff value of 0.5). CONCLUSIONS: These findings have direct implications for preventive strategies, because the diagnostic

utility of the antigen assay is compromised during receipt of prophylactic or empirical antifungal therapies.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:33767 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400031892
TITLE: CLINICAL APPLICATION OF HIGHLY SENSITIVE HEPATITIS B SURFACE
ANTIGEN DETECTION BY ENZYME IMMUNOASSAY WITH ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY. .
AUTHOR(S): Sugahara, Kazuhiko [Reprint Author]; Togashi, Hitoshi [Reprint
Author]; Ito, Junitsu [Reprint Author]; Kawata, Sumio [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yamagata, Japan
SOURCE: Digestive Disease Week Abstracts and Itinerary Planner, (2003)
Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. M2023. e-file.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease 2003. FL, Orlando, USA. May 17-
22, 2003. American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; American
Gastroenterological Association; American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy;
Society
for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2004
ED Entered STN: 7 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2004
AB Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is one of major problems in public health,
with an estimated carrier population of over 200 million world wide. In spite
of using standard test methods for detection of hepatitis B surface antigen
(HBsAg) including ELISA and RIA, post-transfusion HBV infection is not
prevented completely. Therefore, the development of more sensitive
serological tests is desired. Materials and Methods: We developed a highly
sensitive method for HBsAg detection. It is based on the recognition of
peroxidase activity through measuring the formation of stable nitroxide
radical with electron spin resonance (ESR) spectroscopy in the presence of
hydrogen peroxide, p-acetamidophenol (p-AP), and 4-hydrazonomethyl-1-hydroxy-
2,2,5,5,-tetramethyl-3-imidazoline-3-oxide (HHTIO). The result was expressed
in a signal to noise (S/N) ratio, calculated by dividing the signal intensity
of the sample by the average signal intensities of two negative control
samples. Results: The S/N ratio of less than 1.488 obtained by ESR
spectroscopy was considered to be negative and more than 2.181, positive. The
p-AP/HHTIO method was found to be 10 times more sensitive than the standard
ELISA and reproducibility was excellent. Additional investigations were made
on the HBsAg levels in the serum from 26 healthy subjects, in whom cut-off
index levels on ELISA were negative but relatively high (range: 0.6 to 1.0);
and on 15 patients with non B non C hepatitis. Three of 26 cases and 3 of 15
with non B non C hepatitis were judged to be HBsAg positive. Of these, 5 were
found to be positive for HBV DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The p-
AP/HHTIO method also showed that 9 of 20 (45%) patients with acute hepatitis
and 2 of 10 (20%) with fulminant hepatitis were positive for HBsAg.
Conclusion: The p-AP/HHTIO method is practical and useful in screening HBV
carriers and diagnosing HBV infection patients because of the sensitivity in
HBsAg detection who are negative for standard HBV-related serological
markers..

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:257807 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000257807

TITLE: Lichen myxedematosus associated with chronic hepatitis C.
AUTHOR(S): Banno, Hiroyuki [Reprint author]; Takama, Hiromichi; Nitta, Yukiko; Ikeya, Toshihiko; Hirooka, Yoshifumi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Aichi Medical University, 21 Yasago-Karimata Nagakute, Aichi, 480-1195, Japan
SOURCE: International Journal of Dermatology, (March, 2000) Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 212-215. print.

CODEN: IJDEBB. ISSN: 0011-9059.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jun 2000

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2000

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

AB A 55-year-old woman presented with a 4-month history of sclerotic and thickened lichen myxedematosus (LM) cutaneous lesions on her face and trunk. She suffered from chronic hepatitis and had been seen by a physician for 8 months. Examination revealed an asymptomatic hard nodular lesion on her nose, multiple flesh-colored papules grouped on her nape, upper back, and chest, and painful swollen lesions on both of her hands (Fig. 1). Laboratory data indicated no abnormalities in peripheral blood count, serum gamma-globulin level, serum electrophoresis, immunoelectrophoresis, cryoglobulin, and rheumatoid factor. Triiodothyronine (T3), thyroxine (T4), and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels were normal; the anti-TSH receptor antibody test was negative with a slightly positive anti-TSH antibody. An antinuclear antibody was detected (X160; homogeneous). Serum immunoglobulin G (IgG) and IgM were elevated (2600 and 281 mg/dL, respectively), but IgA was within the normal range. Serum glutamate oxalacetate transaminase (GOT) and glutamate pyruvate transaminase (GPT) levels were elevated (231 and 219 IU/L, respectively). Both anti-hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) antibodies (fluoro enzyme immunoassay (FEIA); 90.0 cut-off index (COI)) and HCV RNA (reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction) tests were positive (genotype IV2b), while the anti-hepatitis B antibody and hepatitis B antigen tests were negative. Serum hyaluronic acid was elevated (150 ng/mL). A biopsy of the cutaneous lesion revealed prominent edema between collagen fibers in the dermis, with accumulation of abundant mucinous material, ascertained by specific alcian blue and toluidine blue stains (Fig. 2). Chronic active hepatitis was identified by liver biopsy. Urinalysis revealed no abnormalities and Bence-Jones protein was not detected. A chest X-ray and electrocardiogram were normal. The cutaneous lesions started to resolve after 8 months of therapy with oral corticosteroid (betamethasone 1.5 mg/day).

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999054473 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9840738

TITLE: Highly sensitive hepatitis B surface antigen detection by measuring stable nitroxide radical formation with ESR spectroscopy.

AUTHOR: Matsuo T; Shinzawa H; Togashi H; Aoki M; Sugahara K; Saito K; Saito T; Takahashi T; Yamaguchi I; Aoyama M; Kamada H

CORPORATE SOURCE: The Second Department of Internal Medicine, Yamagata University School of Medicine, Japan.

SOURCE: Free radical biology & medicine, (1998 Nov 15) Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 929-35.

Journal code: 8709159. ISSN: 0891-5849.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199902
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 11 Mar 1999
Entered Medline: 25 Feb 1999

ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 11 Mar 1999
Entered Medline: 25 Feb 1999

AB In areas where hepatitis B virus (HBV) is prevalent, HBV carriers negative for hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) have been reported. Moreover, even after screening donor blood for HbsAg and hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb), post-transfusion hepatitis B continues to occur, though with a decreasing frequency. Therefore, screening tests far more sensitive for detecting HBsAg than those currently available are needed. We developed a highly sensitive method for HBsAg detection. It is based on the recognition of peroxidase activity through measuring the formation of stable nitroxide radical with electron spin resonance (ESR) spectroscopy in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, p-acetamidophenol (p-AP), and 4-hydrazonomethyl-1-hydroxy-2,2,5,5,-tetramethyl-3-imidazoline-3-o xide (HHTIO). A cut-off value was established by testing of 186 healthy adults and 50 HBsAg-positive individuals. The signal to noise (S/N) ratio of less than 1.488 obtained by ESR spectroscopy was considered to be negative and more than 2.181, positive. The p-AP/HHTIO method was found to be 10 times more sensitive than the standard ELISA and reproducibility was excellent. Additional investigations were made on the HBsAg levels in the serum from 26 healthy subjects, in whom cut-off index levels on ELISA were negative but relatively high (range: 0.6 to 1.0); and on 15 patients with non B non C hepatitis. Three of 26 cases and 3 of 15 with non B non C hepatitis were judged to be HBsAg positive. Of these, 5 were found to be positive for HBV DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). It was shown in this study that the p-AP/HHTIO method is practical and useful in screening HBV carriers because of the sensitivity in HBsAg detection, which is comparable to PCR analysis.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97273695 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9128009
TITLE: Evaluation of the assay technique for detection of anti-chlamydial IgA and IgG antibodies in PID patients.
AUTHOR: Yasuda J; Higashi Y; Tada Y; Fujiwara Y; Kashiwagi N; Kashiwagi T; Yamamoto T; Honjo H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine.
SOURCE: Kansenshogaku zasshi. The Journal of the Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases, (1997 Mar) Vol. 71, No. 3, pp. 241-7.
Journal code: 0236671. ISSN: 0387-5911.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 1997
Entered Medline: 27 Jun 1997

ED Entered STN: 16 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 1997
Entered Medline: 27 Jun 1997

AB The purpose of this study is to evaluate the usefulness and limitation of Rapizyme CHLAMYDIA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for qualitative detection of anti-chlamydial IgG and IgA antibodies, in the serum of 92 PID

patients and 73 pregnant women, compared with those of Sero IPALISA CHLAMYDIA. The result of Rapizyme analysis was obtained within 10 minutes with no special devices. Overall agreements of Rapizyme and Sero IPALISA were 90.9% (IgG) and 90.3% (IgA) in the total patients, 88.0% (IgG) and 85.9% (IgA) in PID patients, and 94.5% (IgG) and 95.9% (IgA) in pregnant women. The positive rate of Chlamydia in PID was 17.4% (16/92). Positive agreement of Rapizyme in Chlamydia positive PID and pregnant women was 100% in both IgG and IgA, and negative agreement was also 100%. Positive agreement in Chlamydia negative PID was 100% in both IgG and IgA, and negative agreement was 90.0% (IgG) and 83.3% (IgA). The results of Rapizyme were in close agreement with those of Sero IPALISA. COI (cut off index) of Sero IPALISA clearly decreased in 3 of 6 PID patients during a 3 to 6 months period after chemotherapy, but those changes were not observed in Rapizyme. These results suggest that Rapizyme CHLAMYDIA is a useful diagnostic kit for Chlamydial PID of outpatients.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 93210051 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8458929
 TITLE: Estimating fertility potential via semen analysis data.
 AUTHOR: Bartoov B; Eltes F; Pansky M; Lederman H; Caspi E; Soffer Y
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Science Research Centre, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel.
 SOURCE: Human reproduction (Oxford, England), (1993 Jan) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 65-70.
 Journal code: 8701199. ISSN: 0268-1161.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199304
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 14 May 1993
 Entered Medline: 23 Apr 1993
 ED Entered STN: 14 May 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 14 May 1993
 Entered Medline: 23 Apr 1993
 AB The aim of this study was to evaluate diagnostic profiles for the assessment of semen analysis data with respect to male fertility potential. Semen samples taken from 208 patients of known fertility and suspected infertility were studied by conventional semen analysis methods. The data throw doubt upon the validity of an approach based on the number of deviations from the normal standard values defined by the World Health Organization. The alternative approach of a specific semen characteristic (particularly morphology) as the major predictor of fertility produced no beneficial results. However, the semen analysis index based on semen volume, sperm count, percentage motility and normal forms resulted in a high accuracy of classification but for only 44% of the cases, with 3% false negatives and 10% false positives using cut-off indices of $> \text{ or } = 0.6$ and $< \text{ or } = -1.0$ for defining 'fertile' and 'infertile' zones, respectively. In conclusion, it is emphasized that there are a number of specific semen analysis variables, each expressing a different aspect of male fertility potential which, when combined in correct proportion, do provide the optimal evaluation of the male fertility status. However, in order to increase the prognostic potential of the semen sample, new and meaningful parameters must be discovered.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:99872 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:99872
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:17445a,17448a
TITLE: Measurement of antinuclear antibodies by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
AUTHOR(S): Nagata, Chinori; Yabe, Shigeki; Koike, Kanji; Miura, Yumiko; Fukumura, Kojin; Kobayashi, Tsutomu; Arai, Sayumi; Kameyama, Kazuaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Lab. Med., Gunma Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Igaku to Yakugaku (1992), 28(3), 557-63
CODEN: IGYAEI; ISSN: 0389-3898
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ED Entered STN: 19 Mar 1993

AB Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) were measured by an ELISA system which uses microplates coated with nuclear antigens purified from human HEP-2 cells and peroxidase-labeled human IgG. The antibody titer was determined by measuring the absorption at 450 nm in the presence of chromogen and expressed as CI (cutoff index, ratio of absorbance of control (as 1)/sample serum). The ELISA for ANA showed excellent reproducibility, sensitivity, and specificity, and handled multiple samples in relatively short assay time, indicating its usefulness as a screen test for ANA. The normal serum ANA values determined by the ELISA tended to be greater in female than in male subjects. Extremely high ANA CI values (>3000) were observed in serum samples from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (31.8%) and mixed connective tissue disease (44.4%).

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:299032 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478035512; BA78:35512
TITLE: HEPATITIS BE ANTIGEN AND ANTIBODY IN HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN POSITIVE LIVER DISEASES COMPARISON OF MICRO OUCHTERLONY AND RADIO IMMUNOASSAY.
AUTHOR(S): YASUDA K [Reprint author]; HINO K; MIYAKAWA H; IWASAKI M; TAKAHASHI K; KAMACHI M; MORI S
CORPORATE SOURCE: NATIONAL DEFENSE MED COLL, NAMIKI 3-2, TOKOROZAWA 359, JPN
SOURCE: Boei Ika Daigakko Zasshi, (1983) Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 123-131.
CODEN: BIDZDQ. ISSN: 0385-1796.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB Serum samples from 287 patients with hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive liver diseases which were diagnosed histologically were examined for hepatitis Be antigen (HBeAg) and antibody (anti-HBe) by the radioimmunoassay (RIA) and micro-Ouchterlony (MO) methods. HBeAg was detected in 24.7% and anti-HBe in 24.4% of the patients, respectively, by the MO method. Others (50.9%) were negative for both markers. In asymptomatic carriers (AsC) and chronic inactive hepatitis (CIH), the rate of detection was high, but not in acute hepatitis (AH), chronic active hepatitis (CAH) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). HBeAg was detected in 51.3% and anti-HBe of the patients, in 36.9%, respectively, by RIA. Compared with the MO method, the positive rate increased in 26.6% and 12.5%, respectively. Increase of positive rate was prominent in CAH and HCC, which were often both negative with the MO method. There was a negative correlation ($P < 0.001$) between cutoff index and inhibition% in RIA. Cutoff index was high and inhibition% was low in the sera determined to be HBeAg positive by the MO method. Cutoff index was low and inhibition% was high in the sera determined as anti-HBe positive by the same method. Both cutoff index and inhibition% were variable in the sera determined to be negative by the MO method. In the case of AsC and CIH, it is conceivable that since either the cutoff index or inhibition% is always high and the other is always low, the detection rate of HBeAg or anti-HBe by MO method is also high and stable. In most cases of AH, CAH and HCC, both values

are intermediate and variable, so that the detection rate by MO method may remain low and may be variable according to the clinical phase of the diseases.

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=> s ("s/c ratio" OR "s/co ratio" OR "signal-to-cutoff ratio" OR "signal-to-cut-off ratio" OR signal(2a)(cutoff OR cut-off)(2a)ratio)
L7      446 ("S/C RATIO" OR "S/CO RATIO" OR "SIGNAL-TO-CUTOFF RATIO" OR "SIGNAL-TO-CUT-OFF RATIO" OR SIGNAL(2A)(CUTOFF OR CUT-OFF)(2A) RATIO)
```

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=> s 17 AND (negative OR control OR controls)
L8      142 L7 AND (NEGATIVE OR CONTROL OR CONTROLS)
```

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=> s 18 AND ED<19980622
L9      34 L8 AND ED<19980622
```

```
=> s 18 AND 1980-1999/PY
L10     45 L8 AND 1980-1999/PY
```

```
=> s 19 OR 110
L11     46 L9 OR L10
```

```
=> dup rem 111
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12     30 DUP REM L11 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

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=> d ibib ed abs 112 1-30
```

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L12  ANSWER 1 OF 30  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2000:76118  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:      132:210408
TITLE:                  Sulfur and carbon contents and  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  ratio of Miocene
ilmenite-series granitoids. Osumi and Shibi-san plutons, Kyushu, SW Japan
AUTHOR(S):              Ishihara, Shunso; Yamamoto, Masahiko; Sasaki, Akira
CORPORATE SOURCE:      Geol. Surv. Japan, Japan
SOURCE:                 Chishitsu Chosasho Geppo (1999), 50(11), 671-682, 4 figs.,
2 plates, 3 tables
CODEN: CHCGAX; ISSN: 0016-7665
PUBLISHER:              Chishitsu Chosasho
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Journal
LANGUAGE:               English
ED  Entered STN:  01 Feb 2000
AB  Total sulfur and carbon were analyzed by IR absorption spectrometry for 117
specimens from two Miocene ilmenite-series granodiorite-monzogranitic plutons,
Osumi (426 km2) and Shibi-san (18 km2) of SW Japan, and whole rock  $\delta^{34}\text{S}$  ratio
was also determined for 9 selected specimens. The results are displayed in
the rock-facies maps to identify their areal distribution and local
heterogeneity. About the total sulfur, the Osumi pluton gives a range of 10-
3550 ppm with a high average value of 493 ppm (104 samples). The content is
high in the Koyama type which contains restitic garnet and the Heda-Okawa type
which contains abundant sedimentary enclaves. The total carbon content varies
30-670 ppm and the average is 191 ppm (n = 103). The carbon content is high in
the Koyama type and some parts of the Oura SW body and Hanaze types; thus S/C
ratio is the highest in the Heda-Okawa type. In the Shibi-san pluton (13
samples), total sulfur content is generally low as 20-70 ppm with two high
values (>1500 ppm). The content is generally high in the Hirabae type of the
northern half. Total carbon content is high in the southwestern part of the
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Kusubae type; thus S/C ratio is generally high in the north. $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ data of the Osumi granitoids with various S contents, reveal constant values of -8.3 to -7.0 permil, while those of the Shibi-san granitoids vary from -6.2 to -5.7 permil. Thus, sulfur is considered isotopically homogenized at depth. Presence of many sedimentary enclaves in the granitoids and the neg. $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values strongly indicate contribution of sedimentary sulfur. In referring to $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of the Shimanto Supergroup of western Shikoku (-9.4.permil., 2400 ppm S), the sulfur of the granitoids is considered mostly to have originated in metamorphic equivalent of the Shimanto Supergroup; 10-20 percent mixing of the sedimentary rocks can produce the observed $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of the Osumi granitoids, and 5-10 percent mixing is necessary to produce the Shibi-san granitoids.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:669235 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:341085

TITLE: Activated carbon based technology for the control of mercury emission from coal-fired power plants

AUTHOR(S): Liu, Wei; Vidic, Radisav D.; Kuemmel, Rolf; Fahlenkamp, Hans

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

SOURCE: FACT (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) (1999), 23(Proceedings of the International Joint Power Generation Conference, Volume 1, 1999), 411-418

CODEN: FACTEQ; ISSN: 1066-503X

PUBLISHER: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 21 Oct 1999

AB The dynamics of S-impregnated granular activated C (GAC) adsorbers for vapor-phase Hg uptake was evaluated as a function of key operating conditions. The effect of the S impregnation method on Hg removal efficiency was examined in expts. conducted on com. available S-impregnated C (HGR) and C impregnated with S in the laboratory (BPL-S). Although HGR and BPL-S possess similar S contents, BPL-S is impregnated at a higher temp. promoting a more uniform S distribution in the GAC pore structure. At low temps., HGR and BPL-S performed similarly in removing Hg vapor; however, as temps. increased above the S m.p., the performance of HGR deteriorated significantly, while the performance of BPL-S slightly improved. Temperature and the initial S:C ratio (SCR) during production of BPL-S were the 2 control parameters for the impregnation procedure. Results showed that C impregnated with S at higher temps. exhibited higher Hg removal efficiency and that the impregnation temperature was the most important factor affecting the efficiency of these sorbents for Hg uptake.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN

DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999223956 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10207549

TITLE: Persistently negative HIV-1 antibody enzyme immunoassay screening results for patients with HIV-1 infection and AIDS: serologic, clinical, and virologic results. Seronegative AIDS Clinical Study Group.

AUTHOR: Sullivan P S; Schable C; Koch W; Do A N; Spira T; Lansky A; Ellenberger D; Lal R B; Hyer C; Davis R; Marx M; Paul S; Kent J; Armor R; McFarland J; Lafontaine J; Mottice S; Cassol S A; Michael N

CORPORATE SOURCE: Surveillance Branch, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB

Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA.
 SOURCE: AIDS (London, England), (1999 Jan 14) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 89-96.
 Journal code: 8710219. ISSN: 0269-9370.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
 ENTRY MONTH: 199906
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 1999
 Entered Medline: 28 Jun 1999

ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 1999
 Entered Medline: 28 Jun 1999

AB OBJECTIVE: To describe persons with HIV infection and AIDS but with persistently negative HIV antibody enzyme immunoassay (EIA) results. DESIGN: Surveillance for persons meeting a case definition for HIV-1-seronegative AIDS. SETTING: United States and Canada. PATIENTS: A total of eight patients with seronegative AIDS identified from July 1995 through September 1997. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Clinical history of HIV disease, history of HIV test results, and CD4 cell counts from medical record review; results of testing with a panel of EIA for antibodies to HIV-1, and HIV-1 p24 antigen; and viral subtype. RESULTS: Negative HIV EIA results occurred at CD4 cell counts of 0-230 x 10(6)/l, and at HIV RNA concentrations of 105,000-7,943,000 copies/ml. Using a panel of HIV EIA on sera from three patients, none of the HIV EIA detected infection with HIV-1, and signal-to-cut-off ratios were < or = 0.8 or all test kits evaluated. Sera from five patients showed weak reactivity in some HIV EIA, but were non-reactive in other HIV EIA. All patients were infected with HIV-1 subtype B. CONCLUSIONS: Rarely, results of EIA tests for antibodies to HIV-1 may be persistently negative in some HIV-1 subtype B-infected persons with AIDS. Physicians treating patients with illnesses or CD4 cell counts suggestive of HIV infection, but for whom results of HIV EIA are negative, should consider p24 antigen, nucleic acid amplification, or viral culture testing to document the presence of HIV.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:662095 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:291908
 TITLE: Fuel-cell power plants
 INVENTOR(S): Koga, Minoru; Adachi, Haruhiko; Otsuka, Shinji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., Japan;
 Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10275625	A	19981013	JP 1997-77542	19970328 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-77542	19970328

ED Entered STN: 20 Oct 1998

AB Claimed power plants, having increased raw materials utilization, comprise (1) reformers using anode waste gases as heat sources, which are operated by decreasing S/C ratio (steam/carbon ratio) and (2) shift converters for blowing

steam into reformed gases and decreasing CO concentration at outlets. The plants prevent fuel cells from poisoning.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:351979 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:17867
TITLE: Fuel cell apparatus with stable electricity generating efficiency and operation method for the apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Ikeda, Genichi; Otsuka, Masashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 10144335	A	19980529	JP 1996-293789	19961106 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-293789	19961106

ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 1998

AB This operation method includes a load detecting process to measure the load of a fuel cell, a S/C (steam/carbon) ratio determining process based on the load, and a controlling process to control steam and raw material gas supply to a reforming apparatus of the fuel cell as to keep the S/C ratio at the determined value. The apparatus comprises a load detecting means, a S/C determining means, and a supply adjusting means. Catalyst poisoning is prevented, a catalytic reaction is sufficiently carried out even in a high load state, and a specified electricity generating efficiency is kept even in a low load state.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:420898 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800420898
TITLE: Negative S:C ratios higher than mean values are not associated with viraemia in HCV blood donors screening.
AUTHOR(S): Cavalli, P. [Reprint author]; Benucci, D.; Pennacchio, A. [Reprint author]; Romanini, G. L. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: S.I.T. Ist. Ospitalieri Cremona, Cremona, Italy
SOURCE: Vox Sanguinis, (June, 1998) Vol. 74, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 1082. print.

Meeting Info.: 25th Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion. Oslo, Norway. June 27-July 2, 1998. International Society of Blood Transfusion.

CODEN: VOSAAD. ISSN: 0042-9007.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998

ED Entered STN: 2 Oct 1998

Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 1998

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:79151 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:241355

TITLE: Application of sulfur impregnated activated carbons for the control of mercury emissions
AUTHOR(S): Vidic, Radisav D.; Liu, Wei; Brown, Thomas D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15261-2294, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings - Annual International Pittsburgh Coal Conference (1998), 15th, 855-876
CODEN: PICNE4; ISSN: 1075-7961
PUBLISHER: Pittsburgh Coal Conference, University of Pittsburgh
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 08 Feb 1999

AB The dynamics of granular activated C (GAC) adsorbers for the uptake of vapor-phase Hg was evaluated as a function of temperature, influent Hg concentration, and empty bed contact time. S-impregnated C exhibited enhanced Hg removal efficiency over virgin C due to formation of HgS on the C surface. The effect of the S impregnation on Hg removal efficiency was examined through expts. conducted on com. available S-impregnated C (HGR) and C impregnated with S (BPL-S). Although HGR and BPL-S possess similar S contents, BPL-S is impregnated at a higher temperature which promotes a more uniform distribution of S in the GAC pore structure. At low influent Hg concns. and low temps., HGR and BPL-S performed similarly in the removal of Hg vapor. However, as the temperature was increased above the m.p. of S, the performance of HGR deteriorated significantly, while the performance of BPL-S slightly improved. For both HGR and BPL-S, the observed dynamic Hg adsorptive capacities were far below the capacities predicted by the stoichiometry of HgS formation. In HGR C the S is very accessible, but agglomeration which occurs at high temps. causes the S to become relatively unreactive. In BPL-S C, the S remains in a highly reactive form, but its location deep in the internal pores makes it relatively inaccessible and susceptible to blockage by HgS formation. Impregnation temperature and the initial S:C ratio (SCR) during the impregnation are the key control parameters for the preparation of these new (BPL-S) sorbents. Higher impregnation temps. can significantly enhance Hg removal capacity for adsorbents derived either from virgin or regenerated activated C. Large fraction of active S atoms that are created at higher temps., together with high surface area, and predominance of meso-pores, are responsible for high efficiency of these sorbents. Because the SCR did not have nearly as pronounced impact on the performance as impregnation temperature, the actual form of S, rather than the total S content, is a crucial parameter governing the Hg chemisorption process. The new adsorbents show superior characteristics for Hg control when compared to virgin C and com. available S impregnated C.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998417152 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9746070
TITLE: False negativity by an anti-HIV assay kit (IMx 8B32) and evaluation of its replacement (IMx 8C98).
AUTHOR: Parry J V; Perry K R; Harbour S; Burgess C; Mortimer P P; Blackburn N K; Martin D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Virus Reference Division, Central Public Health Laboratory, London, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: Journal of medical virology, (1998 Oct) Vol. 56, No. 2, pp. 138-44.
Journal code: 7705876. ISSN: 0146-6615.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199812
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 8 Dec 1998

ED Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 8 Dec 1998

AB False negativity in a commercial anti-HIV kit (IMx HIV-1/HIV-2 3rd Generation Plus (code 8B32) was investigated, and the kit that superseded it (IMx HIV-1/HIV-2 III Plus, code 8C98) was evaluated. In a comparison on 574 freshly collected anti-HIV-1-positive specimens, 97.2% were more reactive in 8C98 than in 8B32; 35.5% were more than twice as reactive and 8.5% were more than four times as reactive. In 8B32, the signal from 55 specimens selected because of weak reactivity was enhanced 1.5 to 8.8 times by preliminary heating at 56 degrees C for 30 min. The reactivity of the 55 heated sera was then similar to that of the same specimens tested without heat treatment in the 8C98 assay. Reactivity in 8B32 was also increased in 66 of 76 (at least twofold in 20) randomly chosen anti-HIV-positive serum specimens by the addition of EDTA (10 mM final concentration). One of these specimens was false negative (signal:cutoff (S:CO) ratio 0.76) in 8B32, though its reactivity was restored by addition of EDTA (S:CO ratio 9.54). These findings indicate that the inhibitory effect that originally led to false negative findings in 8B32 was probably due to complement activity, and that the same activity was present in the freshly collected specimens used here to evaluate the replacement IMx anti-HIV assay (8C98). The specimen panel employed to evaluate 8C98 included 1,892 anti-HIV-positive and 779 anti-HIV-negative specimens. There were no false negative reactions. The lowest S:CO ratio observed was 6.2 and only 17 (0.2%) anti-HIV-positive specimens gave ratios less than 10. Nine unreproducible false positive reactions arose, all possibly attributable to specimen carryover by the IMx instrument. The performance of 8C98 was also compared with that of 10 other current anti-HIV kits using 21 sets of seroconversion specimens (127 specimens in total), and five performance assessment panels (92 specimens in total) comprised mostly of single bleeds from recent seroconverters. IMx 8C98 was the second most sensitive assay. We found no evidence that the 8C98 kit was prone to the effect that had given rise to false negative results in its predecessor (8B32).

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998135590 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9476723
TITLE: 123I]beta-CIT SPECT visualizes dopamine transporter loss in de novo parkinsonian patients.
AUTHOR: Muller T; Farahati J; Kuhn W; Eising E G; Przuntek H; Reiners C; Coenen H H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology, St. Josef Hospital, Ruhr University of Bochum, Germany.
SOURCE: European neurology, (1998) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 44-8.
Journal code: 0150760. ISSN: 0014-3022.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 1998
Entered Medline: 26 Mar 1998

ED Entered STN: 7 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 1998
Entered Medline: 26 Mar 1998

AB Parkinson's disease (PD) is characterized by degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the basal ganglia, which may be visualized by single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) in combination with the cocaine analog methyl-3-beta-(4- beta[123I]iodophenyl)tropane-2beta-carboxylate ([123I]beta-CIT). The aim of our study was to correlate findings of SPECT with clinical data of 34 previously untreated, idiopathic parkinsonian patients [age: 59.58+/-10.03 (mean+/-SD) years; Hoehn and Yahr Scale (HYS) mean range: 1.97+/-0.83, ranges I-III; Unified PD Rating Scale 3.0 (UPDRS, 30.64+/-18.68) and 15 healthy controls (age 47.93+/-10.47 years). SPECT scans were performed with a single-head gamma-camera 24 h after intravenous injection of [123I]beta-CIT. Comparison of the striatum/cerebellum (S/C) ratio of [123I]beta-CIT uptake of controls and parkinsonian subjects, subdivided according to their HYS range, was significant. No influence of age or sex was observed. Significant correlations were found between scores of the HYS, UPDRS parts I-III, part II, part III, and the S/C ratio of [123I]-CIT uptake. Moreover, SPECT with the radiotracer [123I]beta-CIT revealed side-to-side differences in parkinsonian patients and significant associations to contralateral clinical extrapyramidal symptomatology. Our data show that SPECT with [123I]beta-CIT is a valuable tool for estimating disease severity in PD.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:574820 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:250450
TITLE: Control method of the gasification reactor which
accompanies water addition
INVENTOR(S): Tamamushi, Fumihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 09221687	A	19970826	JP 1996-28884	19960216 <--
JP 4000489	B2	20071031		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-28884	19960216

ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 1997

AB A control method for water (steam)-added gasifier for gasification combined-cycle power generation comprises calculating C formation isotherms from equilibrium relations of C, H and O, calculating the C formation boundary curve from water/C (S/C) ratio and O/C ratio from the isotherms and heat balance to determine operable range of O/C ratio, S/C ratio and gasification temperature, and determining the O and water amts. from the condition of C non-formation side of the boundary curve.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:61752 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799360955
TITLE: Myocardial ischemia alters immunoregulatory cell traffic and
function in the rat independent of exogenous catecholamine administration.

AUTHOR(S): Murray, David R.; Polizzi, Susan M.; Harris, Tamara J.; Maisel, Alan S. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Veterans Affairs Med. Cent., Univ. California, San Diego, CA 92161, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Neuroimmunology, (1996) Vol. 71, No. 1-2, pp. 107-113.

CODEN: JNRIDW. ISSN: 0165-5728.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Feb 1997

Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1997

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 1997

Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1997

AB Recent investigation has suggested there is an adrenergically-driven efflux of beta-2-receptor rich lymphocyte subsets into the circulation with altered function following either exercise or infusion of exogenous catecholamines. Myocardial ischemia, like exercise, is associated with generalized sympathoadrenal activation. To determine whether ischemia influences immunoregulatory cell traffic and function in a manner comparable to beta-2-adrenergic stimulation via isoproterenol, rats underwent thoracotomy with or without coronary ligation. Another group of rats received either isoproterenol (1 mg/kg) or vehicle (10 mM HCl) intraperitoneally. Thoracotomy, regardless of whether or not myocardial ischemia was induced, led to lymphocytosis, reflected primarily by an increase in T-helper (T-h) cells and, to a lesser degree, in T-suppressor/cytotoxic (T-s/c) and natural killer (NK) cells, with a tendency toward an increased T-h/T-s/c ratio. To the contrary, isoproterenol injection resulted in a relative lymphopenia characterized by diminished B and T-h cell numbers, preserved T-s/c and increased NK cell numbers leading to a significant decrease in the T-h/T-s/c ratio. With respect to splenic composition, 60 but not 15 min of myocardial ischemia led to diminished T-h and B cell numbers compared to sham operated controls, whereas isoproterenol appeared to stimulate an efflux of only NK cells. Both ischemia and isoproterenol enhanced basal splenocyte function; however, only ischemia significantly boosted splenocyte responsiveness to the mitogen Concanavalin A. Surgically induced myocardial ischemia leads to alterations in immunoregulatory cell migration and function which are distinct from those found with beta-2-adrenergic stimulation via isoproterenol.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:342305 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598356605

TITLE: Clinical and laboratory studies on a patient with early onset periodontitis and her family members: A case report.

AUTHOR(S): Takahashi, Keiso; Takigawa, Masayuki; Hara, Hiroaki; Nagai, Atsushi; Takashiba, Shogo; Nishimura, Fusanori; Chihara, Toshihiro; Ohyama, Hideki; Satoh, Nobuhiko; Kurihara, Hidemi; Murayama, Yoji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Periodontol. Endodontol., Okayama Univ. Dental Sch., 2-5-1 Shikata, Okayama 700, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Periodontology, (1995) Vol. 66, No. 5, pp. 403-412.

CODEN: JOPRAJ. ISSN: 0022-3492.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 1995

Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 1995

ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1995

Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 1995

AB Extensive clinical, microbiological, hematological, and immunological studies were performed on a patient with early onset periodontitis (EOP) and two other members of the family. The proband, a 27-year-old female, had early onset

periodontitis and a high level of serum rheumatoid factors (RF) with no diagnosable medical disease. Her mother had lost all her teeth at the age of 50 because of advanced periodontitis, while her elder sister was unaffected by periodontitis. Neither the proband's periodontally-affected mother nor her unaffected sister exhibited a detectable level of RF. In this study, we examined: 1) serum immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody titers against putative periodontal pathogenic bacteria; 2) peripheral neutrophil functions; 3) phenotypic analyses of peripheral lymphocyte subpopulations; and 4) peripheral lymphocyte functions (T cell proliferative activity, ability of cytokine (interleukin (IL)-2, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interferon-gamma, IL-6 and IL-8) and IgG and IgM productivity). High antibody titers to *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, and *Campylobacter rectus* were detected in the sera of the proband, as were high serum antibody titers to *P. gingivalis* in the mother and to *C. rectus* in the unaffected sister compared to the non-periodontitis affected subjects. The proband also showed enhanced neutrophil chemotaxis; a high percentage of pan-B cells; and high productivity of IL-6, IgG, and IgM compared to individuals who were not periodontally affected. The mother showed slightly low helper/induced T cells (Th-h/i) suppressor/ cytotoxic T cells (T-s/c) ratios due to the elevated count of Ts/c, and high IFN-gamma productivity compared to control subjects. We could not identify any common risk factor in this family, but the immunological profiles of this proband might be useful for discussing the relationship between RF and periodontal disease.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 95125731 MEDLINE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7529954
 TITLE: Long-term follow-up of and infectivity in blood donors with hepatitis C antibodies and persistently normal alanine aminotransferase levels.
 AUTHOR: Rossini A; Gazzola G B; Ravaggi A; Agostinelli E; Biasi L; Albertini A; Radaeli E; Cariani E
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital of Brescia, Italy.
 SOURCE: Transfusion, (1995 Feb) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 108-11.
 Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199502
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Feb 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
 Entered Medline: 14 Feb 1995
 ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
 Entered Medline: 14 Feb 1995
 AB BACKGROUND: Little is known about the prevalence of serum hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA in blood donors with HCV antibodies and persistently normal alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Thirty-nine anti-HCV-positive donors with normal ALT on four determinations at 3-month intervals were further tested monthly for 6 months, and they had normal ALT values. The presence of HCV RNA was determined in these 39 donors. RESULTS: Serum HCV RNA was detected in 16 of 39 donors, 14 of 14 who reacted on second-generation recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA-2) and 2 of 15 who were indeterminate. None of the 10 RIBA-2-nonreactive donors had evidence of viremia. The 15 RIBA-2-indeterminate samples were tested with third-generation RIBA (RIBA-3); the results showed reactivity in 5 (including the 2 HCV RNA positive), an indeterminate pattern in 7, and nonreactivity in 3 (all RNA negative). Among HCV RNA-positive subjects, mean age ($p < 0.05$), mean ALT

($p < 0.001$), signal-to-cutoff (S/CO) ratio on second-generation enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay ($p < 0.001$), and gamma globulin levels ($p < 0.05$) were higher than those among HCV RNA-negative subjects. During 6 additional months of ALT monitoring, completed by 36 of 39 donors, increased values were detected in 6 (5 HCV RNA positive). In 4 of those 6, however, ALT levels were less than 1.5-fold the upper normal limit. HCV RNA results were unchanged at the end of 1-year follow-up. CONCLUSION: Forty-one percent of anti-HCV-positive donors with persistently normal ALT had active HCV infection. Long-term ALT monitoring allowed the detection of significantly increased enzyme values in only 2 of 16 viremic donors. Reactivity on RIBA-2 or -3, greater age, mean ALT levels in the upper range of normal, higher S/CO ratio on second-generation enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and higher gamma globulin levels were predictive of viremia.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96078149 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7590923

TITLE: Passive adsorption of immunologically active and inactive synthetic peptides to polystyrene is influenced by the proportion of non-polar residues in the peptide.

AUTHOR: Sallberg M; Blixt M; Zhang Z X; Ekstrand J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Immunology, Microbiology, Pathology, and Infectious Diseases, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge, Sweden.

SOURCE: Immunology letters, (1995 May) Vol. 46, No. 1-2, pp. 25-30.
Journal code: 7910006. ISSN: 0165-2478.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199512

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 1996

Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1996

Entered Medline: 7 Dec 1995

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1996

Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1996

Entered Medline: 7 Dec 1995

AB A well-known drawback in the use of synthetic peptides as solid-phase antigens in immunoassays is that positive controls confirming the presence of the peptide on the solid phase are not always present. We therefore evaluated the applicability of a recently described enzyme immunoassay (EIA) method by which the presence of peptides is detected by biotinylation (BioEIA) of alpha- and/or epsilon-amino groups after passive adsorption. This approach allows the rapid screening of a large number of proteins and peptides in respect to passive adsorption to plastic surfaces. When using irradiated polystyrene microplates we found that 240 (94%) of 256 synthetic peptides, covering 85% of the complete hepatitis C virus (HCV) sequence, passively adsorbed to polystyrene. When comparing the results from the BioEIA to the peptide reactivity of human sera it was obvious that the absence of serum reactivities was not due to lack of peptide adsorption to the plates. Using 192 peptides the relation between the signal-to-cutoff ratio (S/CO) in the BioEIA and the amino acid content of the individual peptides was further analyzed. The S/CO ratio was related to the number of epsilon NH₂ groups (Lys residues) present in the peptide ($P < 0.001$, Kruskal-Wallis). We separately related the amino acid content of 68 peptides with Lys and 124 peptides lacking Lys to the S/CO ratio in the BioEIA. In both cases it was found that an increasing amount of nonpolar residues such as Ala, Phe, Ile, Met, and Val ($P < 0.05$, respectively) in the peptides was related to a lower S/CO ratio in the BioEIA. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:537887 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:137887

TITLE: Magnetization and geochemistry of greigite-bearing
Cretaceous strata, North Slope Basin, AlaskaAUTHOR(S): Reynolds, Richard L.; Tuttle, Michele L.; Rice, Cynthia A.;
Fishman, Neil S.; Karachewski, John A.; Sherman, David M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: U.S. Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA

SOURCE: American Journal of Science (1994), 294(4), 485-528
CODEN: AJSCAP; ISSN: 0002-9599

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 17 Sep 1994

AB Postdepositional greigite (Fe_3S_4 ; ferrimagnetic thiospinel) is of interest to sedimentary geochemists, because it reflects important reactions during diagenesis and to paleomagnetists because it can obscure a detrital paleomagnetic record. The presence, distribution, and origin of greigite are best understood through combined magnetic and geochem. studies. Such studies of greigite-bearing Upper Cretaceous siliciclastic beds from the Simpson Peninsula, North Slope, Alaska, reveal relations among sulfur species and magnetic properties, and they illustrate the use of geochem. anal. to constrain the age of secondary magnetization carried by greigite. Greigite is ubiquitous in marine mudstone of the Seabee Formation, and it dominates the magnetic properties of the Seabee (magnetic susceptibility [MS]: 5.9 .times. 10^{-4} volume SI; magnitude of natural remanent magnetization [NRM]: 6.6 ± 10^{-2} A/m [A/m]; avs. of 22 specimens in which greigite is the only magnetic mineral). The Seabee rocks fill an ancient submarine canyon cut into marine, transitional, and nonmarine sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone beds of the undifferentiated Ninuluk and Seabee Formations. In these sandstone and siltstone beds, some of which contain biodegraded oil, greigite occurs sporadically but is locally concentrated to yield high values of MS (5 ± 10^{-3} volume SI) and NRM magnitude (0.5 A/m). Samples that contain detrital iron-titanium oxides, principally titanohematite, as the only magnetic minerals have lower values of MS and NRM magnitude. Different geochem. signatures in the Seabee Formation and undifferentiated Ninuluk and Seabee rocks indicate different origins of their greigite and associated iron disulfide minerals. In the Seabee, greigite and pyrite formed during early diagenesis via bacterial sulfate reduction utilizing indigenous sulfate and organic carbon. Evidence for early diagenetic iron sulfide includes (1) neg. $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values (typically between -22 and -30 per mil) of acid-volatile sulfur (sulfur in greigite) and disulfide sulfur; and (2) the common presence of greigite and framboidal pyrite in detrital plant fragments. Ratios of total reduced mineral sulfur to organic carbon (S/C) indicate low contents of sulfur relative to those of normal marine sediments. In the undifferentiated Ninuluk and Seabee rocks, reactions that involved epigenetic sulfur produced greigite, pyrite, and rare marcasite that cement and surround early diagenetic pyrite. In many of these beds, S/C ratios are high relative to normal marine sediments. The epigenetic sulfur may have been derived from (1) sulfate-bearing Paleozoic units in deeper parts of the North Slope basin to the south, perhaps during much of the Tertiary to the present; or (2) the canyon-fill Seabee during compaction of the marine mud. Bacterial sulfate reduction (BSR) in a sulfate-limited environment is indicated from many $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values ($> +22$ per mil) that exceed the expected values for sulfate minerals (formed from seawater sulfate) in any unit in the basin. Org. substances that supported such BSR in the undifferentiated Ninuluk and Seabee rocks may have been derived from hydrocarbons.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95178882 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7533014
TITLE: [Possibilities and limits of anti-HCV antibody screening in the blood donation service].
Möglichkeiten und Grenzen eines Anti-HCV-Antikorperscreenings im Blutspendewesen.
AUTHOR: Folsch B; Gabriel C; Wilders-Truschnig M M; Lanzer G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department für Transfusionsmedizin und Immunhamatologie, Chirurgische Universitäts-klinik, Graz.
SOURCE: Infusionstherapie und Transfusionsmedizin, (1994 Dec) Vol. 21, No. 6, pp. 388-92.
Journal code: 9209406. ISSN: 1019-8466.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 6 Apr 1995

ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 6 Apr 1995

AB BACKGROUND: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is responsible for the majority of post-transfusion hepatitis cases. We compared the correlation and reproducibility of different screening and confirmatory tests. MATERIAL AND METHODS: 1,406 samples of voluntary blood donors were tested in parallel using 3 enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assays (ELISA) for HCV antibodies. Those samples that were positive in at least 1 of the 3 tests were additionally tested in a 3rd-generation ELISA as well as in 3 different confirmatory tests. RESULTS: 13 samples (0.92%) were repeat reactive in at least 1 of the ELISAs with different results in the confirmatory tests. Only 3 samples (0.21%) with high sample/cutoff ratios in the ELISAs were positive in all 3 confirmatory tests. CONCLUSIONS: The reproducibility of the tested ELISAs and the correlation with confirmatory tests were good only in samples with a high signal to cutoff ratio. Two different high-positive ELISA results can be regarded as confirmation.

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:413474 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:13474
TITLE: Identification and control of an industrial steam-reforming plant
AUTHOR(S): Meziou, A. M.; Alatiqi, I. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Eng. Dep., Kuwait Univ., Safat, 13060, Kuwait
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering (1994), 72(2), 321-9

CODEN: CJCEA7; ISSN: 0008-4034

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1994

AB Reliable math. models for an industrial steam-gas reformer and a steam-boiler are simulated and used to study the dynamic behavior of the two coupled processes. Simulation results of the identified system are in good agreement with the nonlinear process operation. Three control loops are considered for multivariable control system design. These are hydrogen product temperature and quality, and boiler water level. A new multivariable control structure is obtained, which manipulates steam-carbon (S/C) ratio for the control of coil

outlet temperature (COT), the fuel gas rate to control hydrogen product quality (conversion) and the boiler feed water to control drum level. The selected structure is then tuned using the Biggest-Log modulus-Tuning (BLT) method. Results show a very satisfactory response of the temperature and quality loops with the BLT based controllers. It is also found that the boiler water level loop is partially decoupled from the other two loops and hence does not need to be detuned according to BLT criterion. The new multivariable control structure is compared with the conventional control utilizing fuel gas rate to control COT. Closed-loop simulation results show a better performance for the multivariable structure under continuous operation.

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 30 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994378771 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: HCV infection: Doubts and difficulties in routine laboratory diagnosis.
AUTHOR: Patti, A.M.; Giustini, C.; Pompa, M.G.; Fara, G.M., Dr.
(correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Hygiene, University 'La Sapienza', P.le A. Moro, 5, 00185 Rome, Italy.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Immunoassay, (1994) Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 183-188.
ISSN: 0736-4393 CODEN: JCLIES
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jan 1995
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 1995

ED Entered STN: 5 Jan 1995

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 1995

AB The aim of the study was to compare ORTHO, ABBOTT and SORIN second generation anti-HCV immunoassays. RIBA 2, Prototype (ORTHO) and Matrix (ABBOTT) confirmatory tests were also evaluated. Anti-HCV antibody was determined in sera obtained from hemodialysis patients drug addicts, volunteers and autologous blood donors, patients admitted to orthopedic, urologic and vascular surgery departments, and outpatients of a hospital in Rome. Generally HCV EIA 2 (ORTHO and ABBOTT) showed good discrimination between initially reactive and initially negative samples. Among negative sera from blood donors tested with ABBOTT EIA we selected 18 samples having a signal-to-cutoff (S/ C) ratio higher than the mean of other negative samples; 6 of these sera yielded positive results with Sorin EIA; 16 of the 18 showed repeatable reactivity when tested with ORTHO EIA. All 18 samples were submitted to RIBA 2, RIBA 3 (PROTOTYPE), and MATRIX tests to confirm their reactivity: results were different with different tests. The problem of the interpretation of indeterminate results is a major concern. Data obtained emphasize the need of methods to detect HCV viremia directly, but at present PCR is too expensive and too laborious to perform routinely.

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92234127 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1314751
TITLE: Duration and specificity of antibodies to hepatitis C virus in chronic active hepatitis.
AUTHOR: Czaja A J; Taswell H F; Rakela J; Rabe D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hepatobiliary Unit, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.
SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (1992 May) Vol. 102, No. 5, pp. 1675-9.

Journal code: 0374630. ISSN: 0016-5085.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jun 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 27 May 1992

ED Entered STN: 12 Jun 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 27 May 1992

AB To determine the duration and specificity of antibodies to hepatitis C virus in hepatitis B surface antigen-negative chronic active hepatitis, sera from 19 patients seropositive by enzyme immunoassay were assessed by recombinant immunoblot assay. Only 12 of the 19 patients were reactive by immunoblot assay (63%). Patients nonreactive by immunoblot assay had lower signal-cutoff ratios by enzyme immunoassay (1.3 ± 0.2 vs. 6.5 ± 0.1 ; P less than 0.05), higher serum immunoglobulin G levels (4082 ± 301 vs. 1760 ± 143 mg/dL; P less than 0.05), and higher serum gamma globulin levels (3.3 ± 0.5 vs. 2.04 ± 0.1 g/dL; P less than 0.05) than reactive patients. Twelve of 14 patients with serial studies remained seropositive after 39 ± 11 months of follow-up (range, 7-113 months). Only patients nonreactive by immunoblot assay became seronegative by enzyme immunoassay during corticosteroid therapy (2/3 vs. 0/6 patients). It is concluded that seropositivity by enzyme immunoassay may not be documented by immunoblot assay. Patients nonreactive by immunoblot assay have lower signal-cutoff ratios and higher gamma globulin levels than reactive patients, and their seropositivity may be nonspecific. Patients nonreactive by immunoblot assay may lose seropositivity by enzyme immunoassay during corticosteroid therapy.

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:24955 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:24955
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 116:4287a,4290a
TITLE: Petrological and stable isotope studies of carbonate and sulfide minerals from the Gunflint Formation, Ontario: evidence for the origin of Early Proterozoic iron-formation
AUTHOR(S): Carrigan, William J.; Cameron, Eion M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Derry Lab., Ottawa-Carleton Geosci. Cent., Ottawa, ON, K1N 6N5, Can.
SOURCE: Precambrian Research (1991), 52(3-4), 347-80
CODEN: PCBRBY; ISSN: 0301-9268
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1992

AB The .apprx.1.9 Gyr Gunflint Formation, in the Thunder Bay district of Ontario, principally comprises iron-formation, overlain by an Fe-poor limestone/dolostone member (the Upper Limestone Member). Rocks are virtually unmetamorphosed, retaining primary textures, except locally around diabase sills. Of the carbonate minerals in Fe-rich units, siderite formed at or near the sediment/water interface, with ankerite and calcite forming later during diagenesis and during metamorphism around sills. Heaviest $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of siderite, and of dolomite in the Upper Limestone Member, are consistently near 0.ppermill. throughout the stratigraphic section, indicating that marine bicarbonate was the source of C. A spread of values between 0 and 7.ppermill. for unmetamorphosed rocks is the result of the incorporation of oxidized organic matter during diagenesis, whereas $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values more neg. than -

7.permill. are the result of metamorphism. The heaviest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from unmetamorphosed rocks, -5.3.permill. for siderite, -6.1.permill. for ankerite, and -6.7.permill. for calcite, are considered to represent the original marine compn. Lighter values (to -17.permill.) represent isotopic exchange reactions with pore fluids at higher temps. and/or isotopic exchange with O_{18} -depleted meteoric water. Low S/C ratios and a relatively narrow range of pos. $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values in pyrite throughout most of the formation are consistent with bacterial sulfate reduction of seawater containing sulfate at a significantly lower concentration than the modern ocean. Locally, higher sulfide contents and a wider range of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values were the product of the introduction of S after deposition. The Gunflint Formation was deposited in a stratified water column with anoxic bottom water. The depositional basin had restricted communication with the open ocean and was affected by distal volcanism. Hydrothermal activity associated with the volcanism provided a large source of dissolved Fe, and possibly SiO_2 , which helped buffer O_2 and SO_4^{2-} in water to low levels. Low concns. of SO_4^{2-} limited the generation of H_2S that would otherwise have restricted the solubility of Fe. During periods of increased hydrothermal activity, the anoxic/oxic water boundary moved upwards, permitting transport of Fe to the shallow shelf, where it was precipitated as siderite, Fe hydroxides, Fe silicates, or pyrite, depending on physicochem. conditions. The transition to the overlying limestone marks a decrease in hydrothermal activity with a contraction of the redox boundary.

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 30 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991296138 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Morphological alteration of gut-associated lymphoid tissue after long-term total parenteral nutrition in rats.

AUTHOR: Tanaka, S.; Miura, S.; Tashiro, H.; Serizawa, H.; Hamada, Y.; Yoshioka, M.; Tsuchiya, M. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gastroenterology, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Keio University, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

SOURCE: Cell and Tissue Research, (1991) Vol. 266, No. 1, pp. 29-36.
ISSN: 0302-766X CODEN: CTSRCS

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
002 Physiology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991

AB The morphological alteration of gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) induced by long-term absence of dietary stimulation was investigated. Male Wistar rats weighing 230 g were maintained with total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Control rats were allowed to have the same amount of the solution orally. After two weeks, the morphological alteration of GALT was examined. Although no significant difference in weight gain was noted between the two groups, the area comprised by Peyer's patches was decreased in TPN rats. The number of transported lymphocytes and the ratio of helper T (T(h)) cells to suppressor/cytotoxic T (T(s/c)) cells in intestinal lymph were lowered after TPN treatment. In an immunohistochemical study of the rat ileum, the number of T cells and the T(h)/T(s/c) ratio were decreased both in the intraepithelial spaces and in the lamina propria of TPN rats. The percentage of interleukin-2 receptor-positive cells and the number of IgA-containing cells in the lamina propria were significantly reduced in TPN rats. These

results suggest that dietary stimulation might play a role in the maintenance of GALT function and morphology.

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:553924 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:153924

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:26244h,26245a

TITLE: PET imaging of D2 receptors in the living baboon and human brain in normal and pathological conditions using [76Br]bromolisuride

AUTHOR(S): Maziere, B.; Loch, C.; Hantraye, P.; Stulzaft, O.;

Martinot, J. L.; Syrota, A.; Maziere, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Serv. Hosp. Frederic Joliot, CEA, Orsay, 91406, Fr.

SOURCE: Neuropsychopharmacol., Proc. C.I.N.P. Congr., 16th (1990),

Meeting Date 1988, Volume 2, 409-17. Editor(s): Bunney, William E. Springer:

Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 57EBAZ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 18 Oct 1991

AB In schizophrenia, the in vivo studies of D2 receptors using PET have led to conflicting results (Wong et al. 1986; Crawley et al. 1986; Farde et al. 1990), and using [76Br]bromolisuride (BLIS) the authors conducted a new investigation and compared the striatum-to-cerebellum radioactive concentration ratio (S/C) ratios measured in controls and in age-matched untreated schizophrenics (Martinot et al., 1988). The preliminary results obtained with a group of 16 patients of both sexes gave a mean S/C ratio of 4.04, which is not different from that measured in controls. The various results obtained in these animal expts. and preliminary human investigations show that 2-[76Br]BLIS possesses sufficient affinity, selectivity, and stability for in vivo studies and is thus suitable for PET clin. investigations of D2 receptor neurol. or mental pathologies.

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:77241 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199191045901; BA91:45901

TITLE: INTERSTITIAL CELLULAR INFILTRATION DETECTED BY FINE-NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY IN NEPHRITIS.

AUTHOR(S): GRONHAGEN-RISKA C [Reprint author]; VON WILLEBRAND E; HONKANEN E; LAASONEN L; TORNROTH T

CORPORATE SOURCE: IVTH DEP MEDICINE, HELSINKI UNIVERSITY CENTRAL HOSPITAL, UNIONINKATU 38, SF-00170 HELSINKI, FINL

SOURCE: Clinical Nephrology, (1990) Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 189-196.

CODEN: CLNHBI. ISSN: 0301-0430.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jan 1991

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1991

ED Entered STN: 29 Jan 1991

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1991

AB Final-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) was used to detect renal mononuclear interstitial inflammation in 56 patients with various types of nephritis (20 IgA nephropathy, 8 focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis, 7 interstitial nephritis, 6 non-classifiable chronic glomerulonephritis, 5 mesangial proliferative (non-IgA) chronic glomerulonephritis, 4 focal glomerulosclerosis, 6 normal histology, who were examined for microscopic hematuria, and 7 controls). Regular renal biopsies for histological and

immunofluorescence studies were simultaneously obtained, and available for comparative analysis (not controls). Differential counts of mononuclear infiltration and subtyping of T-cell infiltration into T-helper (T-h) and T-suppressor-cytotoxic (T-s-c) cells, as detected by immunoperoxidase stains from FNAB, were correlated to clinical manifestations and renal function tests. Generally, our results indicated increased mononuclear cell infiltration (monocytes, lymphocytes, and/or activated lymphocytes) in FNAB of patients with IgA nephropathy, interstitial nephritis or focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis (especially monocytes in IgA nephropathy and interstitial nephritis, $p < 0.05$ compared with controls, lymphocytes in focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis, and non-classifiable glomerulonephritis, $p < 0.02$ and 0.05 , respectively). The number of infiltrating activated lymphocytes was significantly increased in focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis and focal glomerulosclerosis, $p < 0.05$, < 0.01 and < 0.01 , respectively. FNAB was at least as sensitive as histological examination for the quantification of interstitial cellular infiltration, and it allowed for cytological differential counts. Patients had decreased T-h and increased T-s-c cell counts, which were accentuated in FNAB compared with peripheral blood, although there were strong positive correlations between local and peripheral counts ($p < 0.0001$). T-h/T-s-c ratios in FNAB were decreased in the same types of nephritis which also had high mononuclear infiltration scores ($p < 0.01$ in IgA nephropathy, < 0.02 in interstitial nephritis, and < 0.001 in focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis). In this cross-sectional survey, T-s-c cells and the local T-h/T-s-c ratio correlated with the degree of proteinuria above 0.3 g/24 h ($r = 0.5$, $p < 0.05$), but not with any other clinical variable of disease activity. Longitudinal studies should evaluate the long-term prognostic value of FNAB analysis in nephritis.

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:201801 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:201801

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:34075a,34078a

TITLE: Online quality control methods for steam-gas reformers

AUTHOR(S): Alatiqi, I. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pet. Petrochem. Mater. Div., Kuwait Inst. Sci. Res., Safat, 13109, Kuwait

SOURCE: International Journal of Hydrogen Energy (1990), 15(3), 179-85

CODEN: IJHEDX; ISSN: 0360-3199

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 26 May 1990

AB This paper presents a classification of online quality control (QC) methods from the view of process control. The QC can be applied on the control loops from each of its 3 sides: the input (manipulative variable) side, the output (controlled variable) side and from the disturbance side. Online QC can be direct or indirect, depending on the measures taken for quality. This classification can lead to interesting and new options for the control variables that otherwise would have been obscure. Once the proper control variable is selected (in terms of adequate representation of quality) it can be used for control systems anal. and design. Process application is presented for an industrial steam gas reformer. The input is the fuel gas quality for which various options are presented. A correlation was obtained to relate heat input to simple measurements. The output H quality control options were discussed. Coil outlet temperature is adequate for a crude estimate of conversion, provided that S/C ratio is controlled. S/C ratio correlation was obtained to enable its estimation and control from simple measurements. A precise quality control of H can be achieved provided that the reformer coil outlet temperature (COT) is also controlled to protect the

reformer catalyst. An improved strategy can be implemented where both COT and conversion are controlled in a multivariable sense. This strategy is economically attractive, since it allows continuous manipulation of S/C ratio to the min. required for COT control. Savings in fuel gas can be achieved accordingly. The feasibility of multivariable control was established via interaction anal.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:509913 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198886130597; BA86:130597

TITLE: DESIGN OPTIMIZATION FOR SOLIDIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES.

AUTHOR(S): SHIN H-S [Reprint author]; HER N-R; KOO J-K

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP CIVIL ENG, KOREA ADVANCED INST SCI TECHNOL, PO BOX 131, CHEONGRYANG, SEOUL, KOREA

SOURCE: Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials, (1988) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 239-250.

CODEN: HWHME2. ISSN: 0882-5696.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Nov 1988

Last Updated on STN: 22 Nov 1988

ED Entered STN: 22 Nov 1988

Last Updated on STN: 22 Nov 1988

AB This research evaluated factors on cement-based solidification process designed for hazardous sludge produced from electroplating industry. Four factors of sand/cement(S/C) ratio, water/cement(W/C) ratio, amount of wet sludge and amount of a precipitator were investigated in terms of leachability and compressive strength of the solidified materials. Results of triplicate tests and statistical analysis indicated that S/C ratio had the greatest effect on leaching of Cr(VI) while W/C ratio on Zn and compressive strength of the solidified materials. An experimental modeling was developed to estimate leached material concentration and compressive strength at a given condition. Proper mixing criteria were also suggested for the use of the solidified mixture as construction materials.

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 30 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985242036 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Differences in T cell subsets between men and women with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

AUTHOR: Mylvaganam, R.; Ahn, Y.S.; Harrington, W.J.; et. al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Blood Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, FL 33101, United States.

SOURCE: Blood, (1985) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 967-972.

ISSN: 0006-4971 CODEN: BLOOAW

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 025 Hematology

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1991

ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1991

AB Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is an autoimmune disorder, occurring predominantly in women. We studied by flow cytofluorimetry the T cell subsets in men and women with ITP and compared them with healthy sex-matched

volunteers. In healthy controls, women were found to have higher proportions of T helper/inducer (T(h/i)) and lower T suppressor/cytotoxic (T(s/c)) lymphocytes and consequently higher T(h/i):T(s/c) ratios than men. Accordingly, in clinical surveys, patients and controls should be matched for sex for proper comparisons. In patients with ITP in its active phase, an imbalance in T cell subsets was found in both sexes. The perturbation was more severe in women who had a marked decrease in number and proportion of T(h/i) lymphocytes and an increase in the proportion of T(s/c) lymphocytes, whereas in men only, the proportion of T(h/i) lymphocytes was decreased. When patients with active disease were compared to those with ITP in remission, the decrease in T(h/i) subsets still persisted in both sexes but the T(s/c) subset in women had returned to normal proportions. Therefore, the immune imbalance in ITP is more marked in women than men; imbalances in both T(h/i) and T(s/c) are present in women while T(s/c) appears not to be involved in men.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986014527 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: Cytomegalovirus infection in cardiac transplant recipients associated with chronic T cell subset ratio inversion with expansion of a Leu-7(+) T(S-C)(+) subset.

AUTHOR: Maher, P.; O'Toole, C.M.; Wreghitt, T.G.; et. al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Immunology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 2QQ, United Kingdom.

SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Immunology, (1985) Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 515-524.

ISSN: 0009-9104 CODEN: CEXIAL

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1991

ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1991

AB Lymphocyte subsets were analysed in 18 patients during the first 3 years after cardiac transplantation. The patients received Cyclosporin A and prednisolone for maintenance immunosuppression. Serological evidence of active cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection was found in 13 cases (72%), and in 12 of these an inversion of the T helper/T suppressor-cytotoxic ratio (T(H)/T(S-C)) was detected. T subset inversion usually preceded the diagnostic rise in CMV antibody titre. In 69% of patients with CMV the T(H)/T(S-C) ratio remained inverted throughout follow-up (245-951 days). Persistent T subset inversion was not found in all five patients who lacked serological evidence of active CMV. Chronic inversion consisted of an average increase in T(S-C) of 152% and an average decline in T(H) cells of 31% as compared to CMV negative patients. The proportion of lymphoid cells reacting with a phenotypic marker of natural killer (NK) cells (Leu-7) was increased by 83%. These alterations were also reflected in the absolute numbers of cells with these markers. Two-colour immunofluorescence analysis revealed that the expanded T(S-C) population present during chronic inversion was predominantly Leu-7(+). As T(S-C) Leu-7(+) cells in healthy persons may be hyporesponsive NK cells, a sustained increase in this cell type in allograft recipients could further reduce immunocompetence, thereby predisposing to superinfection or malignancy.

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:134530 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:134530

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 102:21099a,21102a

TITLE: Relation between petroleums of the Dnepr-Donets Basin [USSR] and hydrogeological conditions of their occurrence

AUTHOR(S): Gabinet, L. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ukr. Nauchno-Issled. Geologorazved. Inst., Lvov, USSR

SOURCE: Geologiya i Geokhimiya Goryuchikh Iskopaemykh (1984), 63, 42-9

CODEN: GGGIAS; ISSN: 0435-4117

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

ED Entered STN: 20 Apr 1985

AB In the Dnepr-Donets Basin, hypergenic processes control the resin-asphaltene, S, and V-porphyrin contents of petroleums, hydrocarbon distribution in petroleums, mol. weight, and S-C ratio in resins, but they do not affect the C skeleton in resins. Hence, the processes of underground petroleum oxidn. do not lead to complete leveling of genetic property characteristics of petroleum resins. In the title region, the intensity and direction of compositional changes in hydrocarbon and heteroat. petroleum components depend on the hydrogeol. conditions of their occurrence. This was indicated by changes in petroleum composition with changing depth.

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:129734 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:129734

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:19733a,19736a

TITLE: Early diagenetic oxidation and maturation trends in organic matter extracted from Eocene chalks and cherts

AUTHOR(S): Bein, Amos; Sandler, Amir

CORPORATE SOURCE: Geol. Surv. Israel, Jerusalem, 95 501, Israel

SOURCE: Chemical Geology (1983), 38(3-4), 213-24

CODEN: CHGEAD; ISSN: 0009-2541

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB Kerogen and humic acid extracted from Eocene chalks and cherts display composition variations which do not follow normal thermal maturation trends. Decrease in the H/C ratio is followed by an increase of the O/C, S/C and N/C ratios; the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ is also enriched. The humic acids are always heavier in their $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition than the kerogens extracted from the same samples; their H/C, O/C and S/C ratios are usually higher and their structure is more aliphatic and less aromatic. The compositional trends observed in the humic acids and kerogens apparently result mostly from increased microbial oxidation of aliphatic chains into carboxyl groups by sulfate-reducing bacteria. This process is corroborated by IR spectra which reveal a neg. correlation between aliphatic and O-containing groups, coinciding with the neg. relation between H/C and O/C. This change from humic acids to kerogen, on the other hand, is the result of thermal maturation accompanied by microbial oxidation. Since the chert samples reflect the same evolution trends it appears that the microbial oxidation affected the organic matter prior to chertification.

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:143813 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:143813

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:23227a,23230a

TITLE: Importance of pH of ammonium sulfite-bisulfite solutions,
 and their use for controlling production
 AUTHOR(S): Dobromyslova, N. S.; Chertkov, B. A.; Poletaeva, G. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Trudy NIUIFa (1969), No. 210, 61-70
 CODEN: TUISA3; ISSN: 0372-2503
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 AB Continuous monitoring of the pH of mixed NH_4HSO_3 + NH_4SO_3 streams containing
 small amts. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ in the presence of <9 moles/l. of dissolved slats can
 be used to control chem. processes such as SO_2 absorption, paper and
 caprolactam production, and others. H and S/C ratios were determined for
 mixed solns. containing NH_4HSO_3 <487.56, NH_4SO_3 <325.96, and HN_4SO_4 <39.84
 g/l.; the pH of the solns. decreased linearly from 7.82 to 3.27, but at 5
 different rates, as the S/C molar ratio of SO_2/NH_3 increased from 0.5 to 1.0.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 05:39:00 ON 03 MAY 2008)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 05:39:13 ON 03 MAY 2008

L1 18 S ((CUTOFF(A)INDEX) OR (CUT-OFF(A)INDEX)) (5A) (CONTROL OR NEGATIVE)
 L2 2605058 S COI(5A)CONTROL OR NEGATIVE
 L3 15 S ((CUTOFF(A)INDEX) OR (CUT-OFF(A)INDEX)) (3A)COI
 L4 3 S L2 AND L3
 L5 20 S L1 OR L4
 L6 11 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L7 446 S ("S/C RATIO" OR "S/CO RATIO" OR "SIGNAL-TO-CUTOFF RATIO" OR
 "SIGNAL-TO-CUT-OFF RATIO" OR SIGNAL(2A) (CUTOFF OR CUT-OFF))
 L8 142 S L7 AND (NEGATIVE OR CONTROL OR CONTROLS)
 L9 34 S L8 AND ED<19980622
 L10 45 S L8 AND 1980-1999/PY
 L11 46 S L9 OR L10
 L12 30 DUP REM L11 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)